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INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Political Information: Chinese Communist Purges of Mongols in Inner Mongolia

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letter of 13 October 1978 from the  
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- 25X1X 1. In the past, liquidation (sic) movements against the lamas were more or less restrained, but during April 1948, cruel, thorough-going liquidations have been carried out with approximately 150 important lamas and Living Buddhas being burned to death or liquidated by other means. Because of this a number of Living Buddhas have committed suicide, among whom were three Living Buddhas of the Chinghor Temple in Khorchin Left Flank Rear Banner (122-50, 42-05), Jerim League. On the day of the Spring Festival, the Chinese Communists assembled leaders of the surrounding villages in Tungliao (122-14, 42-38) and ordered them to dig up all the graves and to place the remains in one large hole.
- 25X1X 2. During February 1948, large-scale liquidations were carried out in Aro Khorchin Banner (120-05, 44-20) of Jooda League. Because of this, many Mongols fled to Right (West) Usumchin Banner (117-50, 44-45) where liquidation movements were not as yet being carried out. During February 1948, two Mongol officers with the rank of a Tosalakchi and a Jahirokchi (sic), respectively, of Right Usumchin Banner were arrested by the Chinese Communists and sent to Wangyehmiao (122-01, 46-05). The head of Right Usumchin Banner is a man called Howagulge who is always accompanied by two Tumet Mongols who pretend to be his advisors. Howagulge was formerly a student in the Hsingan Military Cadet School. The former Jassak (head) of Right Usumchin Banner, Mi Wang (王), was sent out from his compound and forced to stay in a Temple called Holto Sume on the south side of the banner.

25X1A Comment. The following was broadcast on 2 June 1948 by the Chinese Communist North Shensi radio:

"A political pamphlet ordering troops strictly to protect the Mongol people and to respect their customs and habits was issued by the commander of a certain unit of the 2 Military Subdistrict in the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia district, when his troops entered (Yikachaomeng) in south Suiyuan.

The order has five articles including the following instructions: Do not say anything insulting about the Mongol people; the private property and wealth of the Mongols must be protected; do not enter lama temples indiscriminately; protect the lama temples; protect the sacred scrolls in the lama temples; the lama sanctum is absolutely out of bounds; do not take the 'manihung' clubs in the lama temples. (Manihung clubs are sacred clubs owned by the Mongol people. According to legend, Genchis Khan used these as weapons).

"LIBERATION" TROOPS - When troops of the 2 Military Subdistrict of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia People's Liberation Army entered Yikachaomeng, south Suiyuan, on 19 April, a 79 year-old lama commended the disciplinary traits of the troops, saying, "When your troops came, they brought their own food. Not one man trespassed upon private property. They spoke softly and quietly. Your troops are the best in the world."

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